

speakers handbook



national war fund

After V-J Day

As this Speakers Handbook goes to press it appears certain that hostilities in the Pacific will soon cease. But "*cease firing*" does not mean "*cease helping*" . . . nor does it mean "*cease giving!*"

After total victory — the National War Fund will continue to carry out its obligations and responsibilities. The American people will live up to theirs.

Work of the Fund's member agencies will NOT change materially within the months immediately following V-J Day. Program reductions will follow as soon as practicable, with the eventual liquidation of the National War Fund, for which this is the final appeal.

Meantime USO must continue to provide our service men and women with home comforts and recreation as long as they are in uniform. Demobilization of our armed forces may take two years or more. USO must continue its services to ambulatory convalescents in hospital areas.

USO-Camp Shows was called upon after V-E Day to step up its entertainment program for troops in Europe. Similar demands may be expected for the Pacific.

United Seamen's Service must carry on as long as men and supplies have to be carried across oceans.

War Prisoners Aid will be able to cut down its activities, but must go on until the last man is free.

Europe faces a winter of hunger and cold that may be as bad as anything experienced during war-time — or even worse. The Chinese and Filipino people will reach the peak of their human needs and hardships.

There can be no real peace in our time — as long as hunger, sickness and fear stalk the world. Every American will want to do what he can to help those who share our victory to get back on their feet. By helping them, we help ourselves.

In total victory we all rejoice . . . but we do not forget our own and our Allies — those who fought for us and those who fought *with* us.

Let us then *give thanks* —

. . . and finish the job!

NATIONAL WAR FUND



FOR OUR OWN - FOR OUR ALLIES

THE SPEAKERS HANDBOOK

Don't slip this booklet in your pocket with the idea that your troubles are all over and your speeches are written and ready to deliver.

Perhaps we've saved you a few of the headaches that have to go into writing a good speech. We hope so. But we've still left you plenty to do!

All this handbook pretends to do is provide you, in condensed and easily assimilable form, some of the great wealth of background material for the War Fund story. We make no attempt to give you an assortment of ready-made speeches — although we have included a few samples just to “try on for size.”

Take what you can out of this booklet. If you still need more data and background, doubtless you can find it in the printed and mimeographed publicity material that has already been forwarded to each campaign by this department. Basic *home-front* material is provided by Community Chests and Councils, Inc. (155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.)

With events moving as fast as they are in this world of today, perhaps we should add this for self-protection: — *all information in this handbook is issued as of August 13th, 1945.*

Good luck . . . good speaking . . . good campaigning!

Public Relations Department

NATIONAL WAR FUND

46 CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

MEMBER AGENCIES *of the National War Fund*

USO (UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS)

UNITED SEAMEN'S SERVICE

WAR PRISONERS AID

PHILIPPINE WAR RELIEF

BELGIAN WAR RELIEF SOCIETY	AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY
UNITED CHINA RELIEF	UNITED LITHUANIAN RELIEF FUND
AMERICAN RELIEF FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA	FRIENDS OF LUXEMBOURG
AMERICAN RELIEF FOR FRANCE	AMERICAN RELIEF FOR NORWAY
GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION	POLISH WAR RELIEF
AMERICAN RELIEF FOR HOLLAND	UNITED YUGOSLAV RELIEF FUND

AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE

REFUGEE RELIEF TRUSTEES

U. S. COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN

What's In This Handbook?

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What is the National War Fund?

THE NATIONAL WAR FUND is a federation of leading war-related appeals, with the exception of the Red Cross, for providing comforts, hospitality and entertainment for our armed forces and merchant marine, and supplementary emergency relief to war victims and refugees in Europe, China and the Philippines.

National War Fund is government-endorsed, but not government-controlled or financed. It operates in full accord with the President's War Relief Control Board, which authorizes two major national campaigns a year — Red Cross in the Spring, NWF in the Fall. National War Fund keeps in close touch with government agencies and other interested organizations to make sure that aid is given where most needed and where it can best be put to quick, effective use, economically and without duplication.

Your community war fund is part of a great nation-wide team. NWF works through its affiliated state organizations, which in turn work with county committees. Every town and township in the United States — more than 40,000 of them! — have campaign committees at work.

In Community Chest cities the National War Fund appeal is linked with that for local agencies, and residents are asked to make one gift for both.

In the 1944-45 campaigns some forty million Americans gave \$116,297,676 for the agencies of the National War Fund.

Those generous gifts are now at work in *125 different countries* and major geographical areas, carrying friendly services and missions of mercy to nearly *70 million people* — our own men and women in the service and the sick, starving and destitute among our Allies.

"For Our Own"

USO — the service man's "home away from home" from Alaska to Brazil, Newfoundland to Hawaii and the Philippines — bringing hospitality to *a million men a day* through 2,500 clubs and units, over 500 of them serving convalescents from military and naval hospitals.

USO-Camp Shows — entertaining *2 million* a week in occupation zones and staging areas, in hospitals and home bases, too.

United Seamen's Service — "the USO of the Merchant Marine"

— for the men who are still transporting troops and supplies between the ports of the world.

War Prisoners Aid — operating under the terms of the Geneva Convention, it will continue to serve prisoners of war of all nations, so far as possible, until the last man is free.

“For Our Allies”

To relieve the desperate condition of our friends in China and the Philippines, and to dispel the acute suffering and bitter aftermath of war among the liberated peoples of Europe, member agencies of the National War Fund provide supplementary emergency relief in the form of drugs and medical supplies, dried foods and vitamins, shoes and clothing, and special care for children, refugees and displaced persons.

The Job Ahead

It is plain that we are now facing, and for at least six months will continue to face, the period of maximum need for the services of our member agencies — morale services for our own armed forces, relief services for our suffering and stricken neighbors overseas. This is the time when most agencies of the National War Fund must keep their programs at a peak.

For USO and USO-Camp Shows, the immediate job ahead includes (1) reopening and reactivating clubs in this country as determined by the Army's program for increasing numbers of men in this country; (2) extending club operations to the Philippines; (3) expanding USO-Camp Shows programs for the occupation forces; for hospital and evacuation centers; and for staging and rest areas. This expansion is necessary even though during the past year the number of Camp Shows units has already been increased nearly 4 times for the European theatre and over 2½ times for the hospital circuit. Until next Spring there is little likelihood of any retrenchment in the USO program.

Although there have been reductions in the budgets for European relief, and although three agencies have withdrawn from the Fund, this does not mean that relief needs have actually decreased in Europe any more than in the Pacific area, where support has been increased. On the contrary, Europe now faces

its greatest crisis. These next six months will settle for millions of its liberated peoples the grim question of sheer survival, and also will largely shape the kind of peace and the kind of world we will have with us for the rest of our lives.

Those governments of liberated countries which still have funds or credits are using all their resources for mass feeding, fuel, and the first steps in rehabilitating their railroads, farms and industries. Lend-lease is not available for civilian rehabilitation. UNRRA at the present time is providing relief in the Balkans, to a limited extent in Italy and among displaced persons in Germany, with plans for a more extended program awaiting action.

For at least six months — the time of greatest need — there can, therefore, be no substitute for the services of the voluntary relief agencies. As President Truman has said, their role is “*indispensable and unique.*”

Warning of dangers ahead, an editorial in the *New York Times* of July 20th points out that “the next twelve months are as crucial to victory as the last twelve months of the shooting war . . . The truth is that only the battle against Germany is over; the battle for Europe is still to be won . . . Starvation, idleness and cold are poor leaders but great powers in the post-war world, greater powers than the Big Three, and if they are left to make policies and rule peoples the result is a foregone conclusion. The end of desperation is anarchy in the first stage and a dictatorship of the extreme right or the extreme left in the second stage. By no conceivable process does it lead to a triumph of democracy.”

Neither sympathy nor concern are sufficient to meet this situation. Concrete relief in the form of supplies and services — that’s what is needed in these times, when a bowl of soup may be worth more than a thousand words of explanation.

We must realize that there are millions of people in Europe and Asia today too stunned, exhausted, cold and hungry to stand on their feet unaided. Evidence of our friendship for them helps free them of their deep despair . . . brings them new hope to go on. Faith to believe again in mankind. For without this faith there can be no peace — for them, or for us.

The job ahead . . . the job to which we have pledged our best efforts . . . must be carried through. This is no time for shrinking support, for shirking duty.

There’s *still* a job to be done. It’s a job that we alone can do. Let’s dig down and get it done!

Be generous in Victory!

***From President Truman's Report to the
American People (August 9, 1945)—***

"Any man who sees Europe now must realize that victory in a great war is not something you win once and for all, like victory in a ball game. Victory in a great war is something that must be won and kept won. It can be lost after you have won it — if you are careless or negligent or indifferent.

"Europe today is hungry . . . As the winter comes on, the distress will increase. Unless we do what we can to help, we may lose next winter what we won at such terrible cost last spring. Desperate men are liable to destroy the structure of their society to find in the wreckage some substitute for hope. If we let Europe go cold and hungry, we may lose some of the foundations of order on which the hope for world-wide peace must rest.

"We must help to the limit of our strength. And we will."

Questions from the Floor

1. How has the end of the war affected NWF Agencies?

Military victory has temporarily increased the activities of many NWF agencies, while cutting down the programs of others.

Problems of morale for occupation troops being greater than for those in combat, USO-Camp Shows has greatly increased the number of units in Europe as well as in the Pacific, at the specific request of the War Department.

USO clubs at home are called upon to provide special services for troops returning to this country for demobilization. It must carry on its services for hospital areas.

United Seamen's Service has been expanding its area of operations in the Pacific, while still maintaining services for the merchant marine bringing men and supplies home from Europe.

The end of hostilities has sharply reduced the need for War Prisoners Aid and American Field Service.

On the other hand, foreign relief agencies in many instances are only now able to carry on extensive work in countries which have just recently been liberated. Hunger and starvation are the enemies of enduring peace . . . American generosity can help relieve the most critical needs in devastated lands.

2. Has the end of the war brought any changes in NWF membership?

Yes. British War Relief and America Denmark Relief are ending their activities and Russian War Relief has withdrawn from National War Fund.

British War Relief states that for five years Britain has had the benefit of American private aid, when similar assistance could not be extended to occupied countries. Now, it believes it should step aside so that those countries may obtain a greater share of war fund contributions.

A similar statement was issued by the Danish agency.

Withdrawal of Russian War Relief is due to the fact that this agency plans a change of program with greater emphasis on rehabilitation and reconstruction than on war relief, and that its needs are now more for gifts-in-kind than for financial contributions. Name of the agency is being changed to "The American Society for Russian Relief, Inc."

3. Does the end of all hostilities mean the end of the National War Fund?

The National War Fund is a temporary organization founded to expedite the raising of funds for war-related agencies. Just as soon as practical now that total victory is won, NWF will revise its budgets, liquidate its services and dissolve. But until the service flags come down in the windows of American homes, NWF will continue to back up our fighting men and work to win the peace by aiding war victims in war-torn lands.

4. What are the requirements for agency membership in NWF?

The National War Fund includes only war-related agencies. It is the policy of NWF that only one member agency be included for any one foreign country or function. NWF seeks to provide relief only for those countries which have been occupied or devastated by war. Member agencies must be non-political in

nature and be prepared to certify that relief supplies are distributed within a given country universally, without discrimination as to race, creed or color. All member agencies are certified to NWF by the President's War Relief Control Board.

5. What is the procedure for allocation of funds to member agencies?

NWF's large budget committee of representative citizens holds regular quarterly meetings, at which the budgets of member agencies are submitted.

Budget requests are checked against current information as to services provided by the military, UNRRA, Lend Lease, Foreign Economic Administration, War Refugee Board, Red Cross and other government agencies and private philanthropies. This avoids duplication. Allocations are then made on the basis of the greatest need.

6. Does any NWF agency duplicate the work of Red Cross?

No. Each has its own field.

USO provides clubs and units adjacent to Army and Navy posts and stations in the Western Hemisphere. Red Cross provides services to our armed forces inside camps and stations in this country. Overseas, Red Cross provides clubs and mobile services.

USO-Camp Shows provides all professional entertainment in hospitals, camps and stations in this country and overseas wherever our men are stationed.

7. What about prisoners of war?

Happily, American prisoners of war have been liberated. But war prisoners of other nationalities may be many months returning to their homes. War Prisoners Aid, pledged to aid all prisoners of war under the terms of the Geneva Convention, will continue to serve until the last man is free.

8. Doesn't UNRRA do all foreign relief?

No. UNRRA is an international organization formed to provide civilian necessities for distribution through commercial channels within a given area or country. Only in special instances does UNRRA provide direct relief. UNRRA was never set up to take care of all relief. It does assume main responsibility for displaced people, but aid to refugees is a field where private agencies can also be particularly helpful. NWF checks carefully to

determine that none of its activities duplicate those of UNRRA. (For relationship of NWF to UNRRA, see letters to Mr. Aldrich from President Truman and from Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA.)

9. What proportion of the money raised goes to our own men?

The budget ratio is nearly 2 to 1 for services to the armed forces and merchant marine, as against European and Pacific relief.

10. Does NWF keep abreast of changing needs and conditions?

NWF allocations are made on a quarterly basis. Before each quarter each agency submits its budget for the coming quarter and, in hearings before carefully-selected panels, offers evidence to justify that budget.

11. Are local organizations included in War Fund campaigns?

In cities where there are Community War Chests, the appeal for local welfare agencies is combined with that for the National War Fund, and residents are asked to make one contribution for both appeals. In localities where there is no Community Chest the appeal is usually for NWF agencies alone, but in some instances certain local agencies are included in the appeal.

12. Can a contributor designate his gift for a specific agency?

Yes, as long as the total amount designated for any one agency does not exceed its approved budget.

13. Can contributors deduct War Fund gifts from the income tax?

Yes. Individuals may deduct gifts from the Federal Income Tax up to 15 per cent of their net income. Most states have similar arrangements for state income taxes.

For additional factual information, see the budget report, "The Next Six Months Will Tell," and the NWF "Case Book and Publicity Manual."

Sample Speeches

Suggested 3-Minute Talk

Perhaps we sometimes wonder — with all the Army welfare and recreation facilities and with UNRRA and all the other relief work going on — *why* we still need to support the agencies of the National War Fund.

True, the Army does have a big recreation program. But even if it were twice as big, it still wouldn't take the place of one USO club — or of one USO-Camp Shows performance in Germany or Iwo Jima.

Because it isn't always that the GI wants physical exercise or welfare aid so much as he wants to do the simple little things he used to do at home . . . like shooting a game of pool, or playing the juke box, or talking to a girl about nothing very important — the kind of things he can do at the USO and feel perfectly at home.

That's one reason why he likes USO-Camp Shows too. Because they're the same kind of shows he went to back home, the same kind of jokes, the same kind of music — because every entertainer reminds him of someone at home, someone very dear.

It's like that too with the foreign relief work of the War Fund agencies — friendly . . . neighborly . . . human.

President Truman had that in mind when he said "I say to you, with full knowledge of everything UNRRA can do, and everything that can be done by other instrumentalities financed by public funds, that the private agencies of the National War Fund have a special task to do that is indispensable and unique. What these agencies have done, and can do, is important out of all proportion to the relatively small funds involved."

The President was absolutely right! The amount of money we are giving to foreign relief is a molehill in light of the need, but a mountain in terms of making friends. Yes of course it's saving lives — thousands of lives. But beyond that, it is making friends for America — *millions* of friends.

For nothing can take the place of the individual, friendly hand outstretched from neighbor to neighbor, whether across back fences or across wide oceans. And who knows but that these War Fund agencies are building understanding between nations and helping the cause of world peace in a way that may be more effective and lasting than the treaties and covenants.

Yes, it's the knowledge that someone cares that really counts — that's worth more than the balance sheet of services rendered . . . worth more than the statistical fact that over 2500 USO clubs and United Seamen's Service centers are bringing hospitality to a million men a day, that USO-Camp Shows are entertaining over two million a week, that some sixty-nine million people in 125 different countries and geographical areas were served last year by National War Fund agencies . . .

Yes — there *is* something personal — and human — about all this, which could not be supplied by any government agency or by any military organization.

And what makes it personal and human? . . .

Why *you* do — you folks right here in this room!

Because *you care!*

Because when the War Fund comes to you and asks for your help — you *GIVE* . . .

and give with all your *heart!*

Suggested 5-Minute Talk

I have been sitting here looking at our campaign poster and the slogan "They're Still Giving . . . Are You?" — and I've been thinking how true it is that while the fighting is all over, the giving isn't!

Take those USO entertainers . . . They have given abundantly all through the war and they're *still giving* today — overseas as well as in camps and hospitals all over the country. The GI's own newspaper, the Stars and Stripes, says they have proved their right to be called "soldiers in grease-paint."

What little we have contributed through the National War

Fund to support the USO and USO-Camp Shows has been more than matched by the entertainers themselves. Aside from their financial sacrifices — which have been considerable — the cost to these singers, dancers, actors and actresses has been to go into places of danger and disease, to dress in mud that's ankle deep and then put on a show under the desert sun or tropical rain or arctic snow . . . to work hours that make Equity regulations look like a joke . . . to accept voluntarily the life and hardships of a fighting man when performing the work of an entertainer.

And . . . for fourteen Camp Shows troupers . . . the cost has been life itself!

Now let's take a look at those merchant seamen we try to keep fit and sound through our United Seamen's Service clubs and rest centers.

"Why worry about *them*?" a man said to me the other day, "they're being paid good Union wages." Union wages! . . . did anyone ever set up a wage scale big enough to pay for a man's life? Or maybe you didn't know that 6,500 of our merchant seamen lost their lives in this war from bombs, mines and torpedoes.

Hear what General MacArthur has to say about them: "With us they have shared the heaviest enemy fire. . . . On these islands I have ordered them off their ships and into foxholes when their ships became untenable targets of attack. . . . At our side they have suffered in bloodshed and death."

Yes, and remember—they weren't paid to fight; they're civilians like you and me . . . but they, too, wanted to give!

I wonder how many of you know about the American Field Service which our War Fund has been supporting. This agency supplied ambulance drivers for our Allies' fighting forces. These civilians in uniform were all volunteers . . . like that fellow Neil Gilliam of Washington, D. C., who received the highly-coveted George Medal, the highest honor the British Government can give a civilian and very rarely bestowed upon a non-Britisher.

How did he get it? Just by doing his job — evacuating casualties during a battle in Burma. But in order to reach the wounded in

this particular battle, he had to go in under enemy artillery and machine-gun fire so murderous and terrifying that the heroism of this unarmed American boy "greatly inspired" that world-famous fighting outfit, the Indian Gurkhas — so it reads in his citation.

Neil Gilliam wasn't a fighting man . . . he was just another civilian trying to do his share in the best way he could.

Speaking of our overseas Allies, what about all those civilian war victims and refugees our National War Fund agencies have been helping in China and the Philippines, in Holland and Belgium and the other liberated countries of Europe? What kind of a contribution have *they* made in this war?

Why they've only had their homes blasted to rubble, their sons and brothers lined up and shot, their women ravished by the brutal invaders, their children starved and butchered . . . their property destroyed . . . their life savings wiped out . . . their health ruined . . . their minds tortured . . . their hopes blasted . . . their faith blacked out . . .

Yes that's all — for of course they were just civilians . . . non-combatants. . . . But even if they didn't do any fighting — and plenty of them did, the record shows — they *did* know the meaning of sacrifice . . . sacrifice and giving!

Here at home, too, there's been plenty of giving — plenty of sacrifice. Like the little old lady from the home for G.A.R. widows. She made her war contribution by giving to the War Fund. It wasn't a large contribution. It was very small — only one dollar as a matter of fact. But do you know how much money that aged pensioner had to spend? . . . Exactly *twelve dollars a year* — one dollar a month! So, that grand little old lady, whose husband had done *his* fighting nearly a hundred years ago — in order to help the fighting men of *this* war — made a contribution that represented one-twelfth of her entire annual income.

And *that* is what *I* call . . . *GIVING!*

No — we couldn't all fight in this war . . . but let us be proud and grateful that we civilians can help finish the job by our giving. So when we're asked to give to the Community War

Fund this year, let's *all* of us *GIVE . . .* and *give generously in Victory!*

Remember . . . *they're still serving — are you still giving?*

Suggested 15-Minute Talk

We can all pat ourselves on the back for what we have done "for our own and for our Allies" through the agencies of the National War Fund.

Last Fall and the year before, when this federated appeal was first launched, you and I and some 40 million other Americans dug down deep into our pockets to support the activities of those agencies.

But I wouldn't be at all surprised if some of you viewed this year's appeal with mixed feelings. Perhaps your thoughts run something like this: "This is all very fine work, but now that the war is over how much longer must we carry on these war philanthropies?"

If you have been thinking along those lines, I must disillusion you. The time for cut-backs in human kindness has not yet arrived. For the War Fund, this is a period of redeployment — but not of reconversion. There's *still* a job to be done — a bigger job in some respects than anything we have done before.

Let's face the situation frankly and squarely and see just what has been accomplished — and what remains to be done. Let's find out where it may be possible to cut down — and where, on the contrary, it may be necessary to increase our support.

Since most of the War Fund's money goes to the USO, let's start there.

Before V-E Day, USO operations in this country were beginning to taper off. Since then they've been climbing back to the peak again, as clubs were reopened and reactivated to take care of the troops at first being redeployed and retrained and now being demobilized and transported to their homes.

In Hawaii — and also in the Philippines, where 25 new clubs

are going up — USO is still under a tremendous strain just in keeping abreast of Army and Navy demands.

Then there are all those USO clubs — some 500 of them — that are located near Army and Navy hospitals so as to help wounded service men make their first contacts with civilian life. Most of these clubs are working out beautifully and the men certainly do appreciate them.

As for USO-Camp Shows — military authorities are largely agreed that the recreation provided by these shows is an irreplaceable service that contributes tremendously towards maintaining the morale of our men.

Don't get the idea that now the fighting is over morale is no longer important. The fact is — morale is much more of a problem where there is *no* fighting going on. It's when they have time on their hands that trouble begins—like the men in the occupation forces and those sweating out long waits for transportation home.

Little wonder then that the Army asked USO-Camp Shows to do almost the impossible after V-E Day — to organize the biggest entertainment project ever attempted by sane showmen — to get together 605 topnotch performers of stage, screen and radio to go over and entertain the men left behind in Europe in a steady stream of legitimate plays, variety shows, musical extravaganzas and classical concerts.

And they wanted this miracle performed *within 90 days!*

Well, the show business people all pitched in and — despite talent shortages and many other difficulties — the impossible was done and USO-Camp Shows became the 90-day wonder of Broadway!

And they didn't scrape the bottom of the barrel either — they sent over the best to be had . . . packed up whole shows, scenery and all, and shipped them overseas like so many crates of war materials . . . shipped over such productions as Billy Rose's Diamond Horseshoe Revue, Up in Central Park, Oklahoma, the Copacabana Revue, Sons of Fun, Rosalinda, and the Radio City Music Hall show complete with Rockettes and ballet troupe.

That's just *one circuit* of USO-Camp Shows—in *one* theatre of operations. You can imagine the calls from the Pacific area now that the war is over! Even before V-J Day the number of overseas units of USO-Camp Shows had *quadrupled* within a period of 12 months.

In this country too, they have had to expand to take care of all the troops in process of demobilization.

Camp Shows' Hospital Circuit also has been stepped up — and this includes not just the theatrical talent, but the artists' sketching program as well.

As a result, you will find USO-Camp Shows today wherever the men and women of our armed forces are still stationed — in occupation zones, in separation centers, at home stations and off-shore bases, in rest camps, in hospitals.

Now let's take stock of this work of the USO and USO-Camp Shows. Is it a job that *has* to be done, that must be continued? Can there be any doubt about it . . . any choice? USO is virtually a military requirement. We are *privileged* to support it. We take the USO budget after the War and Navy Departments have passed on it and checked it against the program they called for. And if that's what they want for our boys, then *I* for one am going to do my best to see that they get it.

No, there can be no cut-back yet awhile for USO.

There's a lot more I'd like to tell you about USO and USO-Camp Shows, but I must pass on to some of the other War Fund agencies where your dollars have also been busily at work.

I should just like to say a word about United Seamen's Service, which has been called "the USO of the Merchant Marine." Wherever our forces go, there goes the Merchant Marine — and there, too, goes United Seamen's Service! U.S.S. was functioning in Antwerp before the harbor was open to shipping . . . it served at Leyte during the Philippine invasion even before shore facilities could be set up, by converting a beached Liberty ship into a seamen's club . . . it was operating in Manila while the fighting for

the city was still in progress, and welcomed as its first visitors to this club a group of merchant seamen who had just been liberated from a Jap prison camp . . . and U.S.S. will keep adding new clubs and services just as fast as new ports are opened up for American shipping.

Although U.S.S. has been able to close down a few operations in the European theatre, it still has a tremendous load to carry in Europe as well as in the Pacific — and not just until total victory, but until our men and their materiel are back home again.

After V-E Day Admiral Land, War Shipping Administrator, said, "Though the war is over in Europe, the Merchant Marine has four big jobs ahead: to supply the army of occupation; repatriate the wounded, prisoners of war, and men to be retrained in this country; transport relief and supplies to rebuild devastated Europe; and transfer men and equipment to the Pacific." The greater part of those four big jobs still remains to be done — and in addition, the men have to be brought back from the Pacific.

And now what about the foreign relief agencies of the National War Fund? What do you know about the missions of mercy they are carrying out throughout the world?

In China alone we know that over a million soldiers are alive today, thanks to the skillful services of Chinese medical aides, whose training was made possible by United China Relief.

We know that thousands of Dutch lives have been saved by shipping emergency medical supplies to Holland by air. When a health commission entered the Netherlands a few days after its liberation, it found that children were dying at the rate of 125 a week because they were so undernourished they could no longer assimilate food. An emergency call was sent out for protein hydrolysates, which were not available anywhere in Europe. Official bodies went to work, but there was much to do about specifications and bids and regulations . . . American Relief for Holland also went to work. Within 48 hours of the time they had received the appeal a shipment of hydrolysates was on a plane bound for the Netherlands and its starving children . . . Incidentally it was a plane on which the Princess Juliana was traveling and she dis-

carded her personal luggage to make room for the precious medical supplies.

These are only *two* examples of the friendly services brought by War Fund dollars to some 69 million people in 125 different countries and geographical areas.

How does this War Fund relief work stack up against actual needs and conditions? Are we really doing a job? Have we started yet to trim down our relief budget?

No one really knows the true condition of the world's people today. Who, for example, could assess the most vital needs of the Chinese people, *fifty million* of whom were forced to take refuge in the interior provinces — the greatest mass migration in history? And just try to imagine the health problems in China, where there is only one doctor for every 40,000 people. Compare that with our own Army ratio of one doctor to every 200 men.

And then consider our Filipino brothers. It is hard to conceive that there could be people living under the American flag in such misery and destitution as will be found in the Philippines today, many months after their liberation.

Or go to Holland, where we shipped the protein hydrolysates. Conditions there are simply appalling. Half a million acres of farmland are under water — flooded by the Nazis. But the most tragic sight in Holland today is the people themselves — the people who used to be so strong, so sturdy, so industrious . . . what has happened to them? Years of persecution and starvation have changed them profoundly — have made them dazed and numb. The children no longer play like other children. All day long they sit on the steps of their homes, listless and uninterested.

In time . . . we hope that proper food and care will restore their spirit — will bring back the light in their eyes . . . *if* the help comes in time. But it's *today* that counts in Holland.

Not all the people of Europe are as badly off as the Dutch. But some of them are in even worse shape . . . as in Greece, where there are a million and a half people without homes . . . or in Yugoslavia, where there are 500,000 war orphans wandering around the countryside, foraging and fending for themselves.

Yes, that's Europe — where the war is over! . . . or, should I say, where the *military* phase of the war has ended?

But as bad as the conditions are, the War Fund's foreign relief budget is tapering down — for the European area at least. Already three agencies have withdrawn from the National War Fund — British War Relief, Russian War Relief and America Denmark Relief.

By this you should not conclude that war relief needs are actually diminishing. Far from it. Let's stop just a moment and face the facts honestly and realistically. The truth of the matter is that actually the relief problem is so gigantic that it is obviously too big a job for private philanthropy. In the long run it is a problem for the various governments concerned.

Yet there is a job here to be done that is primarily one for voluntary organizations — for our War Fund agencies. Because private agencies can *act*, while governments debate and international bodies hold conferences. Time and again our agencies have set the pace, cut the red tape, done the pioneering — which in the end has enabled the official agencies to take over on a much greater scale.

There is still pioneering work that must be done. There are still areas where our agencies are needed to supplement military and governmental relief — or to tide over an emergency until the people can get on their feet.

Meantime we must respond to those calls for help from our friends and Allies overseas, just as long as it is clear that our agencies are the best fitted to do the job — and to do it when it has to be done.

If those calls are left unanswered, if those needs are neglected, if the pleas of those desperate people are ignored — what happens then? What happens to the faith of humanity in the great people of America? What happens to our brave hopes for the world of the future?

These questions are not merely rhetorical. They are mighty serious. They are of more concern to us than we might think.

Let me read from an editorial that appeared in the *New York Times* a few weeks ago: — “In many respects conditions today are not only worse than in the war years; they are worse than any crisis in the memory of Europe . . . The next 12 months are as crucial to victory as the last 12 months of the shooting war . . . The truth is that only the battle against Germany is over; the battle for Europe is still to be won . . . Starvation, idleness and cold are poor leaders but great powers in the post-war world, greater powers than the Big Three.”

These are sobering thoughts indeed. It makes us wonder if what little we can do in face of the gigantic needs — is worth while at all. But on that score I think we can accept the reassurance of President Truman, who says that in spite of UNRRA and everything else being done through public funds, “the private agencies of the National War Fund” — and I am quoting — “have a special task to do that is indispensable and unique.”

It all comes down to the fact that there’s still a job to be done — “for our own and for our Allies.” The shooting is over, but there’s still a war to be won . . . and the next six months may be one of the most critical periods of that war since December 7, 1941.

Our help is *still* needed — for our men in the service — for our friends across the water. It may seem harder to give today, but it could never be as tough as it was for them. . . . “*They gave—will you?*” . . . Sure, *we’ll* see it through—and give thanks for the chance!

Suggestions for Opening and Closing

For opening—

“President Truman says that ‘the private agencies of the National War Fund have a special task to do that is indispensable.’ I should just like to take a couple of minutes to show you *why* President Truman called this work indispensable. . . .”

For opening—

“SACRIFICE is defined in Webster’s Dictionary as the ‘surrender of some desirable thing in behalf of a higher object.’ . . .”

For opening—

"The National War Fund has been called 'the American conscience in action.' Both the words 'conscience' and 'action' describe very well the activities of the War Fund agencies . . ."

For closing—

" . . . Lieutenant Commander Gehring, Chaplain of the Sampson Naval Training Station, tells of the time he was stricken with fever back in Guadalcanal and sent to a Naval hospital. In the bed next to him was a young Marine whose arm had just been amputated. The chief surgeon was going through on inspection and the accompanying doctor explained to him, 'This boy was so badly wounded we had to take his arm.' Lifting his head the Leatherneck broke in, 'Doc, you didn't *take* my arm — I GAVE IT!' "

For closing—

" . . . In closing, let me read you a bit of verse written by Don Herold: —

'You don't make a cent on money you give to the
National War Fund.

It pays no interest. And what's more, you don't
even get your principal back.

There is no law requiring you to give to the National
War Fund. You can give absolutely nothing and
you won't be put in jail.

I can't think of a single selfish or ulterior reason
why you should give a cent to the National
War Fund.

It is therefore, in my humble opinion, the finest
spot I know for some of your dough and my
dough and John Doe's dough.

It has to come all from your heart or it doesn't come.

It does such useless things as to make soldiers laugh
at USO shows — as if soldiers needed laughs.

It takes care of refugee children — as if they were
any of our worry.

It supplies funds to almost a score of war-help and
war-relief agencies which have no excuse what-
ever for being, except the impulse to be utterly
kind and humane and human . . . "

For closing—

“... Everybody *wants* to give to the War Fund and most everybody *does*! Even the men in the service do not exempt themselves, as they showed by their generous gifts to the War Fund last Fall ... like the \$50,000 that came from Marines and doughboys fighting in the Pacific — ‘to boost morale on the home front,’ they explained! The Chief of Staff of one combat division informed us that \$600 more would have been turned in except that the officer courier and his protecting patrol, who were bringing the money back from the front lines, were killed by Jap snipers, and the money and other official papers captured. ... Yes, *they* were still giving right up to the end. ... What about *you*?”

Human-Interest Briefs

About USO

One ton of bananas and 250 gallons of ice cream are consumed *every day* in the banana splits served in one USO club in Honolulu. In this same club, which is visited by some 23,000 service men daily, one employee is paid just to break eggs all day long ... he averages 180 dozen a day!

Traffic in USO clubs is heavy. One club laid an eight-inch patented floor which was guaranteed to last for a decade. In ten months it had to be relaid.

Baby rattles and suitable toys are kept on hand for service men's children at the USO in Martinsburg, W. Va. “I save old ping-pong balls for the babies,” says Mrs. Sallie Ailes, the club director. “In fact, my desk drawers include quite a range — toys in the top drawer and MP belts in the bottom.”

A Buddhist temple, a log cabin, a former jail, a palace, a former Nazi embassy, a tent, a bank building — all have served as USO clubs.

The things he had at home are usually what a man wants of the USO. In a West Coast USO club a soldier approached the director and said, “You couldn't borrow a red setter for me, could you? I'm shoving off in a few hours and I'd just like to sit in one of those easy chairs with a red setter — like the one I have at home — sitting there by my side.” The USO provided

the red setter, and the man sat with the dog in perfect peace for the last hours of his leave before sailing.

In Alaska the popular pastimes sponsored by USO clubs are panning for gold, visiting ghost towns and carving ivory, which vary the endless games of bridge and cribbage.

Three wounded Marines and a Junior Hostess started to walk across the floor to the snack bar in the Alexandria, Va., USO. Suddenly the men stopped the girl. "Look here, sis, all three of us guys are limping on our left legs. If you wanta walk with us you gotta limp, too!"

Old-fashioned square dancing is very popular in the Hawaiian USO clubs, where it was introduced by Admiral Nimitz.

Two sailors nearly stumped the Downtown USO in Detroit. Asked what they wanted to do, one wanted to ride an elephant, the other to see a snake farm. Both were obliged, and within the Detroit city limits. Next, please!

A shy, red-headed Texan explained to a USO club director that his wife had deserted him and he wanted to make a phonograph record to send her. He went into the booth and sang *You've Gone and Left Me All Alone* into the microphone. The recording was shipped to the errant lady. A few days later the soldier came in all smiles and reported — "She came back!"

Over 300 MILLION envelopes and post cards have been distributed through USO clubs since the organization started in 1941.

Two California residents, one a 76-year old Spanish-American War veteran, top the national record of USO volunteer services in hours. Each has given more than 6,000 hours—or 250 full 24-hour days—to the USO clubs in their territories.

In full force the wives have moved into the USO clubs located near the military hospitals. The Army encourages wives of hospitalized veterans to come and live nearby during the period of convalescence. It helps bridge the gap between military and civilian life. It's part of USO's job to make a home for those wives . . . and so it has become commonplace to find service wives in the club kitchen, practising on their cooking or making up the baby's formula.

The "palace" of Princess Kawanakoa in Hawaii has been turned into a USO club for service women.

Mom's favorite home-cooked dish can go direct to her boy in the service, processed and sealed in a tin can, if she goes to the USO in McAllen, Texas. Canning facilities for anything from fried chicken to marmalade is one of the services of the club.

"Frenchy," a Pacific hero pretty well repaired with metal, went home on furlough, but within a short time was back at the USO in Durham, N. C. "People kept asking me questions at home—so I left. Here I know I can just be myself."

A group of GPs leaving for the Pacific telephoned a Florida USO in a rush, asking the director to get them a thousand small packages of assorted vegetable seed—they expected to be away a long time and they wanted to be sure of getting their fresh vegetables. A local seed store donated 2,000 packages, and sent them to the USO by truck.

Many girls are learning to be good listeners for the first time in their lives—through the USO training program for volunteers dealing with returned convalescents!

A real cradle for his kids—the kind a mother can rock with her foot—was what Pvt. James W. Skog of Chicago had always wanted. The opportunity finally came to him to make such a cradle himself at the USO in Red Bank, N. J. Here Private Skog and hundreds of other service men and their wives have made all kinds of furniture and toys in the wood-work shop maintained by this USO club.

Every time USO buys soda straws it orders enough to reach 142 miles if placed end to end.

A frequent visitor to a USO club adjacent to an Army General Hospital was a young service man who had been wounded in Sicily. He was very ill mentally. He felt hopeless about his condition and showed it by constantly repeating—"If I should ever get well..." The club director searched for a way to help him. She learned that his family in North Carolina had owned a peach orchard of which the boy had been very fond. It was his symbol of home. The peach trees in the countryside around the club were just then coming into bloom. Every day the club director made a joint of driving the boy out to the country to enjoy them. The familiar trees seemed to give him new hope. Before long his attitude started to change and within a few weeks they all noticed he was saying—"When I get well..."

Atomic bomb production workers were provided with USO rec-

reaction facilities in two major construction areas near Pasco, Wash., and Knoxville, Tenn.

From the Pacific, S/Sgt. John Barberie of the Marines writes, "Good luck on your campaign, and I know I'm speaking for many Marines out here in the Pacific. Always the USO seems to be there when it is needed most. God bless the USO—it's as American as apple pie!"

About USO-Camp Shows

Live entertainment of every type has been brought back from obscurity by USO-Camp Shows—bull whip and lasso artists, magicians, mind readers, puppeteers, mimics, jugglers, ventriloquists, acrobats, cartoonists, ice and roller skaters, animal acts, classical, popular and folk singers, concert and hot musicians, ballet, tap and acrobatic dancers, comedians, popular bands and symphony orchestras.

"Miss Penicillin" was the name with which Gertrude Briefer was christened by the first group of liberated American prisoners of war, who happened to be her fellow passengers on the vessel bringing them back to the U. S. Her title was earned, they declared, because her ability to soothe the tense nerves of long-imprisoned fighting men was just as potent as the effect of the miracle-working drug on battle wounds . . . Miss Briefer is one of the most traveled troupers of USO-Camp Shows—she has covered 170,000 miles of battle area in the period of three years!

A simple print dress is the costume of the GI's dream girl—that girl back home. Many Camp Shows performers have found that out in their contacts with service men overseas. Peggy Alexander reports that often some big, hulking GI would come up to her and say—"Peggy, tomorrow wear that candy stripe dress, will you? My girl has one just like it."

"Little people" of the theatre filled almost 97 per cent of the engagements on USO-Camp Shows circuits last year. Of 26,022 man-weeks of entertainment, less than 3½ per cent of them were given by volunteer stars.

"Tell them that you saw me and that I'm O.K."—that was the message that wounded men always gave USO girls to bring home. The entertainers on landing in the States spent long hours telephoning and writing messages to the home folks from their sons. A Camp Shows dancer tells of one boy—obviously in a very critical

condition—who said, “Tell my mom I’m okay—and on your way out be sure to stop at the end bed and speak to George . . . he’s really in a bad way.”

Louise Buckley, USO-Camp Shows actress, has been baked black by the sun, then yellowed by atabrine; has performed with goats and three-inch insects contesting the stage, stepped around twenty-foot pythons and been awakened by a rat scampering across her face. “We’ve played in ‘theatres’ that were only a board platform,” she writes. “We’ve dressed in tents in mud to our ankles and we’ve dressed in dressing rooms graced with the now familiar parachute ceiling and a real, though hastily constructed dressing table. And often there were flowers in our dressing rooms!”

“*Silent Night*” was sung by Lily Pons in Calcutta on Christmas Eve in response to hundreds of requests. Ten thousand service men and women attended that Pons-Kostelanetz concert.

Oscar the Rabbit has mystified thousands of GI’s by suddenly being yanked by his white ears from a tall silk hat in parts of the world where rabbits—and silk hats—were least to be expected. Carrying an official War Department identification card, complete with paw prints, the globe-hopping rodent has traveled 75,000 miles with Camp Shows magician, Arnold Furst. Oscar’s titles, honors and accomplishments are most impressive. He is a 2nd Lieutenant in the Army, an Ensign in the Navy and in a special ceremony was promoted to “Assistant Vice Commodore of the Seas.” He has received an overseas service bar and a citation from Major General Byron thanking him for his morale-building services. He has traveled by jeep, peep, truck, duck, convoy and ambulance. His short-snorter bill has been signed by many celebrities and important personages, including General MacArthur.

Deep in the Burma jungles a USO-Camp Shows troupe came to play for Merrill’s Marauders. The battle veterans asked the privilege of giving the girls in the company a dinner. It was a “gala” affair by jungle standards, with dishes made of palm leaves and candelabra fashioned from old gasoline cans; but in vivid contrast to these GI decorations there appeared on the table a beautiful lace table cloth. Questioned about the conspicuous accessory, a mud-spattered soldier stammered — “Well, it’s just borrowed. It’s the only civilized thing in camp and we thought the Chaplain wouldn’t mind, as long as we took good care of his altar cloth.” No—the Chaplain didn’t mind!

Baseball units of USO-Camp Shows get an enthusiastic reception overseas. According to one sports writer—“The GI’s would shake

hands almost incredulously, and one overwhelmed lad simply muttered: 'Gee, I had to join the Army to meet Mel Ott!' Censoring officers told the players that the outgoing mail was packed full of talk about the sports unit and that their visit had lifted morale wherever they appeared."

Peggy Alexander, who has gone overseas several times for USO-Camp Shows, writes home to say: "No girl touring the overseas circuit of USO-Camp Shows is fooled by the entranced look on the faces of the men during a performance. It's not us on the stage they see, but someone at home. A million times I've been told, 'You remind me of my girl,' or 'You look like my sister.'" In another letter she reports: "These tours are terrific. I came over hoping to cheer them up. Then they are so overjoyed at seeing an American girl that they can't do enough for her. It gets to be quite confusing. Who's building whose morale? God bless each and every one of them—they don't come any better!"

Over 400 Negro entertainers are on the rolls of USO-Camp Shows. They have entertained hundreds of thousands of American troops.

Marlene Dietrich was the subject of a letter from a Pittsburgh girl published in *Life*. The letter reads, in part: "To her everlasting credit, I'd like it to be known that my brother might not be alive today if it hadn't been for her sitting beside him all night and . . . talking to him after the doctors had given him up. The nurse wrote us that it carried him through his worst night."

A new style of theatrical reminiscence has become popular among the troupers, according to Ella Logan, USO-Camp Shows entertainer. "No longer do they turn their conversations back to when they played the Palace, Tony Pastor's, the Keith Circuit or Pan-time," says Ella. "Now it's 'When I was with the Third Army,' or 'Remember that night we played to 9,000 at that Italian camp,' or 'I played my whole act for one patient in an ambulance on the Burma front'."

"*The service man* doesn't go for Minsky routines," says an editorial in *Stars and Stripes*. "Call it sentimental, but when the doughboy thinks of girls from home, he thinks of his mom, his sister or his best girl. He's seen enough of the other girls. Girls from home have to be nice . . . Take what happened at a recent soldier show. Two girls followed each other in songs at the mike. One gave the boys a lot of wiggles and whistle-pullers along with her song; the other, prim in an organdy dress, just sang. She got the encores. The boys thought she was so sweet."

During hostilities in Germany, Ned Glass, USO-Camp Shows actor, was just going along for the ride in an Army reconnaissance tank when suddenly they came into a little town that had just been evacuated by the Nazis. Acting as spokesman, since he knew German, the entertainer called for—and received—surrender of the town “in the name of the USO!”

A collapsible stage—just five feet square—was built by some GI admirers and presented to Edith Delaney, when they saw what a problem she had in going through her tap dancing act on some of the rough, uneven boarding that passed for a “stage” on the Foxhole Circuit. Now Miss Delaney picks up her stage and takes it with her, wherever she goes!

During the air bombardment of Germany Don Rice was giving a USO show at a British airfield and some fliers asked him if he could hold the show till they got back from a raid over Germany. They’d be back by nine—they hoped. So the entertainers waited in the control tower, listening to the radio. Over Germany the going got tough, but above the sound of the ack-ack came the voice of a pilot talking to a fellow bomber: “Wonder if that Camp Show will wait for us!”

Joseph Schuster, the famous cellist, reports that after one of his Camp Shows performances, a raw-boned hillbilly GI ambled up to him and drawled—“Mistuh, you-all plays mighty fahn! When this-heah war is ovah, Ah’m gittin’ me one of them sittin’-down fiddles and learn to play like you-all.”

Heartaches is the coin in which USO-Camp Shows entertainers are often repaid for the happiness they bring to others. One USOer, Frances Cassard, was singing near the Fifth Army front in Italy. As she sang request numbers in a field hospital, a badly wounded man was brought in. His nurse motioned that he was trying to speak to her. She bent over the boy and he whispered faintly: “Please sing Schubert’s *Ave Maria*.” Standing at the foot of the bed she sang it for him. Halfway through it his lips moved —“Thank You”—and his eyes closed. The soldier’s life had ended with the closing notes of the song.

Thirty dollars was offered Peggy Alexander for her handkerchief by an enthusiastic GI, because, he explained, “it smells like home.” He got the handkerchief, and still has the \$30 — she hopes.

Artists and illustrators sent by USO-Camp Shows on hospital sketching tours are often told by the patients — “Don’t draw me

the way I am now. Draw me nice so they'll know I'm all right."

Dinah Shore has a captivating personality in more ways than one! The sultry songstress was putting on a Camp Shows performance for the GI's who had just captured one of the Seine bridges. After the show a German sniper walked in and surrendered. The performance he'd been watching through his telescopic gun-sight was too much for him. "If that's the kind of stuff you fellows are getting," the envious Nazi is reported to have said, "I want to be on your side."

On the Pons-Kostelanetz tour to the CBI theatre — under Camp Shows auspices — a 40-piece GI orchestra traveled with them by air. Andre Kostelanetz writes: "I believe this is the first time an orchestra has been flown to its performance . . . in three Liberators, all 'armed' for business. I am in the center ship and the others flank us closely. Last minute details on the program are discussed by radio between planes." In India Kostelanetz reported that his navigator was his drummer — and the co-pilot of another ship was his assistant conductor. The GI upright plane flew with them, hoisted into a Liberator and placed in the bomb bay.

Evacuation by air of the wounded from Iwo Jima was described not long ago by Meyer Berger in the *New York Times*. He wrote: "One plane came down at Johnston Island . . . It was 3 A.M. when the sick are most apt to be at low ebb. . . . Commander Hale awakened three USO show girls who happened to be on the island. He said, 'I think some of the kids they just brought in might feel better if you sing for them.' The girls moved from bed to bed in the subterranean sick bay. They crooned request numbers and the wounded seemed cheered. A bosun's mate, tall and blond . . . had lost his right arm on Iwo. He brooded over having to face his wife and their children . . . Annie Rooney, a short, dark-haired USO performer, leaned over him. She whispered, 'Come on sailor. There must be some special song you like.' The bosun's mate named his choice and the girl sang, sweet and low: 'You'd be so nice to come home to, You'd be so nice by the fire . . . ' Tears ran in rivulets down the wounded man's cheeks . . . The USO girl's eyes were wet, too, when she left the room. The lights were dimmed. The wounded slept."

About United Seamen's Service

Combat experience was no novelty to merchant seamen, judging by the returns from a questionnaire distributed to American seamen registered at U.S.S. clubs in the United Kingdom. *Ninety per cent* of the men answering the questions reported that they had

been bombed, strafed, torpedoed, shipwrecked, or exposed to enemy fire.

U.S.S. Personal Service has handled a quarter of a million requests for assistance.

A thoughtful husband in the Merchant Marine never forgot his wedding anniversary, no matter what part of the world he happened to be in. On a recent mission overseas he came into a U.S.S. club and asked if they would arrange, while he was at sea, to cable 19 roses to his wife on their anniversary. Assignment was carried out according to schedule!

Treatment and care for more than 5,700 wounded and ailing merchant seamen have been provided at the seven rest centers operated by United Seamen's Service since September, 1942. Approximately 80 per cent of the men treated have returned to active duty — *enough to man 100 cargo ships.*

A torpedoed merchant seaman was repatriated together with a group of shipmates after they had spent a year and a half overseas. While everyone was celebrating getting home again, he lay sick and dispirited on his bed at a U.S.S. center in New York. He explained that he had been going with a girl for many years and they had planned to get married his next time home. But as a result of combat shock his memory had failed him and he could not remember the name of the little coal town in West Virginia where she had gone to await him. He lay there coughing and seemed to make no effort to get better because of his mental depression. Finally, a U.S.S. volunteer went to the public library, got an atlas, and telephoned to the seaman's room, where another U.S.S. worker was waiting. From the library she read the names of every town in West Virginia — her colleague repeating them to the sick man — until he recognized the town where his girl was staying. It didn't take him long to recover after that.

Survivors of two merchant ships, bombed by Jap kamikaze planes during the Okinawa invasion, were flown to San Francisco, where their next of kin had been brought by United Seamen's Service and where they were reunited.

The S.S. Klang, floating recreation club of United Seamen's Service, has become very popular throughout the Southern and Western Pacific. It has been decorated with murals of mermaids, palm trees and pin-up girls and outfitted with everything from shuffleboard to slot machines, movie equipment and a well-stocked library, writing and reading rooms, wood and art metal workshops for hobbyists, a sailing dinghy and surfboards for seamen wishing busmen's holidays.

Foreign Relief

Army used-shoes are being purchased by several of the National War Fund's relief agencies to help meet the footwear needs of newly-liberated countries without draining the American market. For China, only the soles are purchased from Army stockpiles, since the Chinese are used to wearing sandals.

The good earth of China yields such a variety of food products having high nutritional value that famine and malnutrition need no longer be common in China. Based on these research findings of Dr. Harry W. Miller, president of the International Nutrition Laboratory, United China Relief has set up a number of experimental farms and diet kitchens throughout China, in an effort to help the Chinese help themselves.

Chinese doctors today must operate with surgical instruments made of metal from discarded automobiles, and in general work under conditions comparable to those existing in America 80 years ago. Doctors, nurses and medical aides must improvise. Sterilizers and bed pans are made from old kerosene tins. Chop sticks serve as dressing forceps, and opium smokers' lamps often pinch-hit for microburners. Most of the mud-hut "hospitals" have no floors and no heating devices. Even more serious is China's critical shortage of trained medical men. Since there are only 10,000 doctors in all of China — one for every 40,000 people — much of the responsibility for the health of China's Army rests on a corps of young medical aides, whose brief training has been financed in part by United China Relief. Thanks to their services, mortality from disease among China's soldiers decreased from 30 to 10 per cent and the lives of over a million men were saved.

The death rate from tuberculosis has doubled since 1940 in Holland. Infant mortality from measles, diphtheria and whooping cough increased 117% to 280%. The scabies rate is as high as 80% in some villages. Whole families are living in chicken houses. Many are glad for a tulip bulb to eat. Some children have never tasted milk until recently.

A Greek War Relief worker observed a small boy walking the streets in a fine new overcoat. When a crowd gathered and people expressed admiration for his luxurious clothes, he turned back the coat to reveal that there was nothing underneath . . . it was the *only* garment he possessed.

Six high-bred Brown Swiss bulls, contributed by the Church of the Brethren, have been shipped to the artificial insemination

center for cattle that is being set up in Athens as a demonstration project by the Near East Foundation, through National War Fund support.

Many Norwegian children who are alive today owe their lives to charcoal—and to the generosity of the American public. While Norway was occupied by the Germans there were still brave Norwegians willing and able to cross the borders and bring back stores of clothing, foodstuffs and medicines provided through American Relief for Norway. One means by which much of this material was smuggled in was a route used for the transportation of charcoal—and charcoal became the standard camouflage. Many wagons of charcoal cleared by the German guards were really wagons of relief supplies covered with a thin layer of charcoal.

In a Belgrade newspaper there recently appeared this ad: "LOST—Woman's left shoe, size 5½, black oxford, round patch on left side. Ample reward for its return." Between the lines of that ad lies a grim and poignant story—the story of a major catastrophe in the loss of an old shoe... a story that applies to millions of destitute Yugoslavs.

Pope Pius XII said in an appeal for aid—"No people plunged into a material and moral abyss can lift themselves up by their own efforts and their own powers."

Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, is reported to have said recently: "We cannot feed the world even if we were to ship across the ocean every pound of food we produce. *But we must do what we can*, for the events of the past few years have made it clear to the dullest mind that whatever happens in any part of the world, however seemingly distant, happens finally to us. Underfed children grow up with distorted minds, and when children with distorted minds grow big enough to carry guns, they become a menace to the peace of the world."

Anne O'Hare McCormick, writing in the *New York Times*, says: "It has suddenly been brought home to Americans that this Europe is not only a charge upon us, but a danger... Peace cannot even be imposed, much less built, on misery and despair. We have fought a terrible war for Europe, but we will not win it until the elemental needs, bread, work and stability, are satisfied."

Campaign Notes

First contributions to the Hawaii War Fund came from the 100th Infantry Battalion—which happens to be made up entirely of Japanese-Americans. Collections were made at the front, under

fire. It is interesting to note that of the 1200 men in this battalion *one thousand* were awarded the Purple Heart.

Italian prisoners of war stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C., contributed a day's pay for the post's War Fund campaign. As prisoners, they did not have the cash to give, but each of the men donated canteen checks equivalent to their earnings for one day.

A folk legend quoted at a Washington, D. C., Community Fund rally:

“As I walked one day in the mountain
I saw in the distance what I took to be a beast;
As I drew nearer I saw that it was a man —
As I came nearer still I discovered it was my brother.”

A small boy in Rutland, Vermont, sent this letter to the War Fund — “Dear Sir: I have counted the dimes, nickels and pennies in my bank and find that I have \$4.50 altogether. And I am sure this amount, which is all I have, is my share to the War Fund. I hope it will help my daddy who is a Captain in the South Pacific, and my Uncle Hiram, a pilot overseas. My grandpaw is taking the \$4.50 and writing a check in its place, so you will not have the bother of counting all those pennies.” . . . *And a little child shall lead them.*

Archbishop Richard J. Cushing at a Boston report meeting: “Men say that they find it hard to pray. Why, this is prayer. To be here in behalf of the aristocracy of God — the afflicted — is prayer. We don't have to be on our knees to pray. All that we have to do is love our neighbor as a manifestation of our love of God. All that we have to do is give and work with a spiritual motivation. That is prayer.”

Without any “quota,” without any organized campaign, American residents in Costa Rica collected and forwarded to National War Fund headquarters a contribution of \$122,886.95. Sizeable unsolicited contributions have also been received from Curacao, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua — not to mention many smaller gifts from various parts of the world outside of the United States and its territories.

Japanese-American evacuees in War Relocation Centers, where the family income averaged only \$16 a month, contributed more than \$3,800 to local community war funds.

An old Eskimo, living on a government reservation in Alaska, spent all his time carving seal tusks. This gave him the only spending money he had — averaging about \$40 a year. This Eskimo's contribution to the War Fund last year was . . . yes — *forty dollars!*

Speaker Sam Rayburn: — “Let us not act here today, tomorrow, or throughout the coming years in any fashion so that any returning soldier may have reason to think that we have not — while he was offering the supreme sacrifice — done our full . . . our total duty.”

For other “Human-Interest Briefs,” see the Sample Speeches; also the National War Fund Case Book, Radio Kit, News Service clip-sheets, releases, etc.

Statements of Endorsement

From PRESIDENT TRUMAN:

“There are at least three good reasons why everyone should approve heartily the decision of the National War Fund to carry on with an undiminished sense of responsibility to our own forces and to our friends who suffered most in the long and bitter war with Germany.

“One reason, and reason enough, is that all efforts, like yours, related to ending war and bringing peace should go forward with full vigor.

“Another reason is that our concern for the morale and well-being of our own forces must carry through beyond the days of surrender, to the happy hour when a proud America can take back to its hearts and homes the men and women who will have won the fight.

“And there is a third reason, perhaps not so readily understood, but which can scarcely be over-emphasized.

“We have won the military fight in Europe, but are virtually just beginning the fight on famine, pestilence, and general distress. And I say to you, with full knowledge of everything UNRRA can do, and everything that can be done by other instrumentalities financed by public funds, that the private agencies of the National War Fund have a special task to do that is indispensable and unique.

“What these agencies have done, and can do, is important out of all proportion to the relatively small funds involved. In no other way can the American people themselves express so clearly their intelligent sympathy and active concern, and their determination that justice and mercy shall prevail in this world, with the

help of every good man and woman, and with the blessing of God.

"May I, therefore, wish success to the National War Fund, and all its associated state and community war funds, in the plans you are laying now for a united appeal to a united people."

From GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER:

"Responding to the urging of their hearts, Americans will want to provide the acts of kindness and mercy to their fellow men which are made possible by the war-related agencies of the National War Fund. Support of community appeals associated with the National War Fund assures everyone of participation in worldwide projects which serve our fighting forces as well as the people of our Allies."

From FLEET ADMIRAL C. W. NIMITZ:

"The American fighting men who populate the lonely and barren islands and atolls of the Pacific thoroughly appreciate the entertainment and lift to morale provided by USO-Camp Shows, which are made possible by contributions to the National War Fund. . . . I earnestly hope that the American people will continue their support of the National War Fund."

From HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Director General, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration:*

"America's all-out effort to win the war in Europe must now be succeeded by America's all-out effort to help the victims of enemy aggression. We spanned the Atlantic with a mighty bridge of war materials to accomplish our military objective. Now we must project a bridge of relief materials to the people we liberated, to help remove the scars of war. In that effort the agencies of the National War Fund, working in cooperation with International and National agencies, can play a highly important role. America's all-out effort serves the double purpose of speeding the rehabilitation of those people and adding to greater international unity and good will."

From JOSEPH E. DAVIES, *Chairman, President's War Relief Control Board:*

"The end of the war in Europe means the beginning of the long-term job of lifting the people of the overrun countries out of the slough of destruction and misery to the natural, self-respecting ways of life. . . . Contributing for the National War Fund through local community campaigns is the best way a generous American public may exercise its power to help them."

From ERIC A. JOHNSTON, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States:

"Our contributions for the National War Fund this year will be of the spirit as well as of the purse. It is not a question of doing what we can, but of doing what we must in the cause of the fullest possible help for those in need at home and abroad."

For other endorsement statements, see "National War Fund Feature Service," Vol. II, No. 1



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speakers . . .

1. Know their facts
2. Use dramatic incidents
3. Know their audiences
4. Plan their talks
5. Time their talks
6. Are prepared to answer questions
7. Profit by the experiences of other speakers
8. Keep to the subject
9. Stay away from controversy
10. Say what they have to say —
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